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HOFFMAN
HOMESTEAD FARM

SPRING
1914

SEED BOOK

FARM SEEDS OF EVERY KIND

SEED CORN
SEED POTATOES
GRASS SEED
SEED OATS

ALL THE CLOVERS-30 OTHER GRASSES

A.H. HOFFMAN

SEED WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE
LANDISVILLE, PA.

FARM LOCATED AT
BAMFORD, PA.

OUR MONEY BACK PLAN

Seed bought from us that is not satisfactory may be returned and your money will be refunded with round trip freight. No proof need be given. You are to be the judge. You need not take other seed. We will not argue or haggle. Re-ship the unsatisfactory seed within four days (always by freight), notify us by letter, enclosing bill of freight paid and bill of lading, and your money will be sent back to you. There are other money back offers now going—none quite as liberal. We couldn't make this one if our seed was not of the highest possible quality.

We will not be responsible in any way for Seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too many conditions with which we can have nothing to do are involved after the seed is sown. Return of seed will not be allowed because of delay in transit or late arrival.

Terms—Cash with Order. Send P. O. or Express M. O., Bank Draft or Check. When Coin or Currency is sent by letter same should be registered.

Prices. All quotations are subject to change without notice and conditional upon unsold. When prices are printed into our catalog, there is little probability of change. Prices of Timothy, Clovers, Seed Potatoes, Field Peas and Beans, and Grass Seeds in general, fluctuate from time to time. We aim to sell closely as possible. To enable us to do this we issue price-lists frequently, following the markets closely. Customers not ready to purchase when catalog is received are invited to ask for latest quotations when they become ready. We will keep you posted and you will save money by our methods. A late price-list is sent with each catalog.

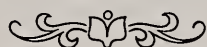
How to Order. See back of Order Sheet for suggestions in full.

We Deliver to Landisville, Pa., freight station, from which customers must pay freight.

References. Dun's or Bradstreet. Any local bank or business firm.

A. H. HOFFMAN, ————LANDISVILLE———
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

A PERSONAL LETTER



IN ISSUING THIS—our Spring Catalog for 1914, I want to thank our host of friends for their generous patronage and support. I realize that the production and sale of new and valuable varieties of farm seeds at moderate prices and the sale and distribution of standard seed at low prices is a new idea.

It is not many years ago that promising novelties in the seed line could only be purchased from city seedsmen at prohibitive prices, and the standard seeds from local dealers at a price out of proportion to value.

Being a practical farmer myself—knowing the farmers needs intimately—with a location in the country where the best facilities for seed handling were established at a cost not above the annual rental of a city establishment of equal capacity, I had confidence that the service I could render would speak for itself.

This confidence has been more than justified. Many have written us in praise of our service. Some have been so kind as to recommend us to their friends.

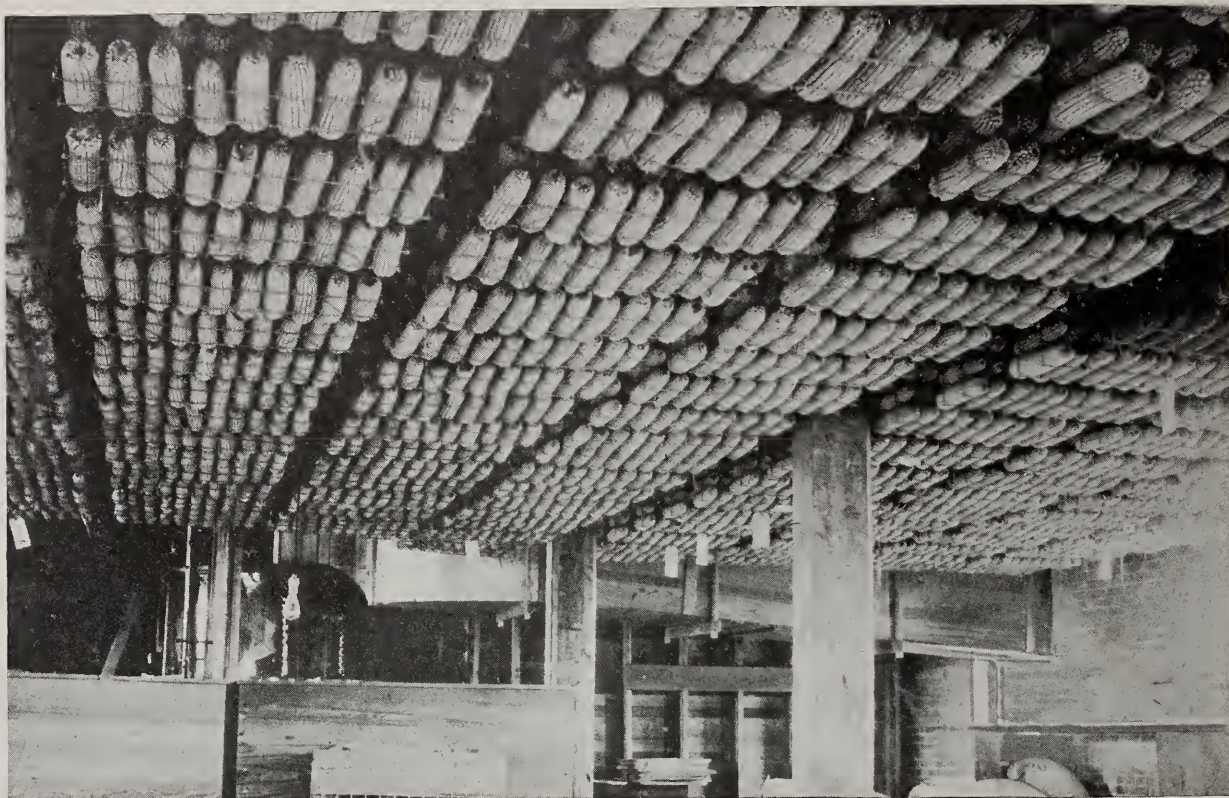
The large volume of business that is necessary to our success has come quickly—therefore, I doubly appreciate it and thank you warmly.

My aim shall be to give the highest possible values. This catalog is issued with the firm belief that it offers big values to every live farmer.

Yours truly,

A. H. HOFFMAN,

LANDISVILLE, PENNA.



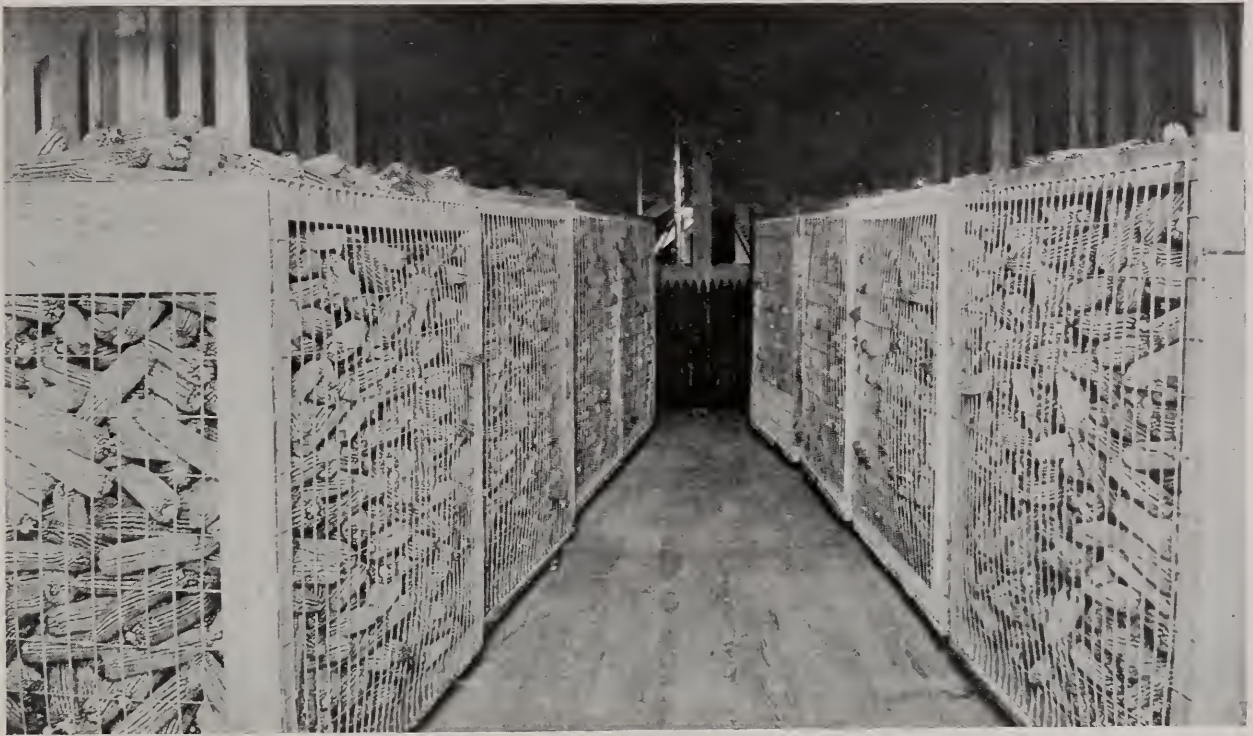
Drying Seed Corn in Martin Racks

SEED CORN

Since last season we have made marked improvements in our methods of drying seed corn. The "Martin Corn Rack" has been introduced in our seed drying department. With the aid of this rack we store thousands of bushels of seed corn without permitting a single ear to come in contact with another. Free circulation of air is provided for every ear that makes up our stock. In dry, warm weather, outside air has been admitted to our drying rooms. In wet weather the outside air is shut off and heated air is provided. This alternate ventilation by natural dry and artificially heated air currents makes for almost perfect germination and the greatest vitality.

After the drying process the corn is removed from the racks and placed in movable trucks, such as are illustrated on next page. These trucks are so constructed that there is free ventilation and are stored in the attic of our seed warehouse, which is sufficiently heated to keep the temperature above the freezing point at all times. The trucks are on large casters and may easily be moved about so that the corn contained therein may be given free and even ventilation right up to the time that the ears are tipped and shelled for seed.

Our methods of drying Seed Corn and protecting same from frost—so that it never freezes, even when dry—are in line with the very latest and best teaching on the subject. It has been clearly established that properly dried and frost protected Seed Corn insures a good stand, vigorous plants, heavy stalks, large ears and profits.



Storing Dried Corn in Ventilated Trucks

What Constitutes a Good Seed Corn ?

In this era of corn shows the impression is being created that a variety is not fit to plant unless the ears conform to the standards set by the experts. This is important but not of first importance. The very first requirement of a practical corn to plant is that the variety is capable of producing on every stalk a good ear.

We have known a corn field yielding only 35 bushels shelled corn per acre to contribute 10 selected ears that rightfully won prizes at a corn show. Close by the same field, farmed under similar conditions and methods, was another field that yielded 70 bushels shelled corn per acre and not an ear with a chance at a corn exhibit.

For practical farming the variety producing the show ears was not equal in value to the variety giving a double yield. The formation of the ears is an important matter and a desirable point in favor of any variety, but in our estimation it is always secondary in importance to the power that a variety has to produce a good ear on every stalk one after the other in the row.

Martin Corn Racks

These, used by us in our seed warehouse for drying corn and protecting same from mice, should interest farmers who select their seed corn from their own crop. Nothing better can be devised for this purpose. We recommend them without reserve. A single rack will hold 100 ears—nearly three bushel baskets of average corn. If the ears are large a rack will hold three full bushel baskets. We can furnish these racks to you, carefully crated, f. o. b. cars here, at \$1.00 each, \$5.00 for six, \$9.50 per dozen.



White Cap Yellow Dent

It is with considerable pride that we announce that the grower of our White Cap Yellow Dent Corn is Mr. D. M. Landis, who last winter won first prize for White Cap

Corn at the Columbia, South Carolina, National Corn Show. His White Cap Corn also took first prize at the Harrisburg, Pa., Corn Show and at every other show where his corn was entered. Mr. Landis is a young, unassuming, successful, Lancaster County farmer, who has applied to corn breeding, selection, and production, much patient labor and deep study with the most gratifying results.

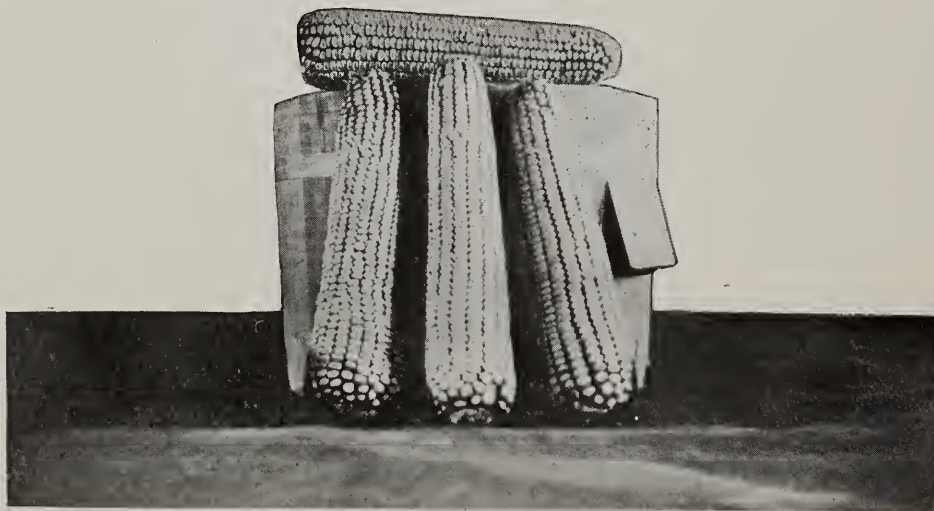
The Prize Winning qualities of this White Cap Corn is not the first reason for its place at the head of our list. It belongs at the top first of all, because it is the heaviest, all around yielding corn possible to secure for average conditions.

Much as Mr. Landis is pleased with the lead his corn has taken in its class in the show room, he modestly takes more interest in its immense yielding possibilities. White Cap Yellow Corns have always compared favorably with other types in comparative production.

This particular strain of White Cap that it is our pleasure to offer is wonderfully prolific and will become the leading corn wherever it is tried out in soils of average fertility and located where the season is of average length.



White Cap Yellow Dent in Shock



White Cap Yellow Dent



14 to 20 rows of grains. The grains are of average depth—square rather than pointed in shape. Even upon small ears of White Cap the rows of grain are built up closely and compactly so that there is no waste space between them. White Cap Yellow Dent is neither early nor late. Except in mountains and highest altitudes it will mature in all parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states to the West and South.

We trust our friends will not permit any prejudice they may have in favor of yellow corn to prevent them from giving trial of our White Cap Yellow Dent.

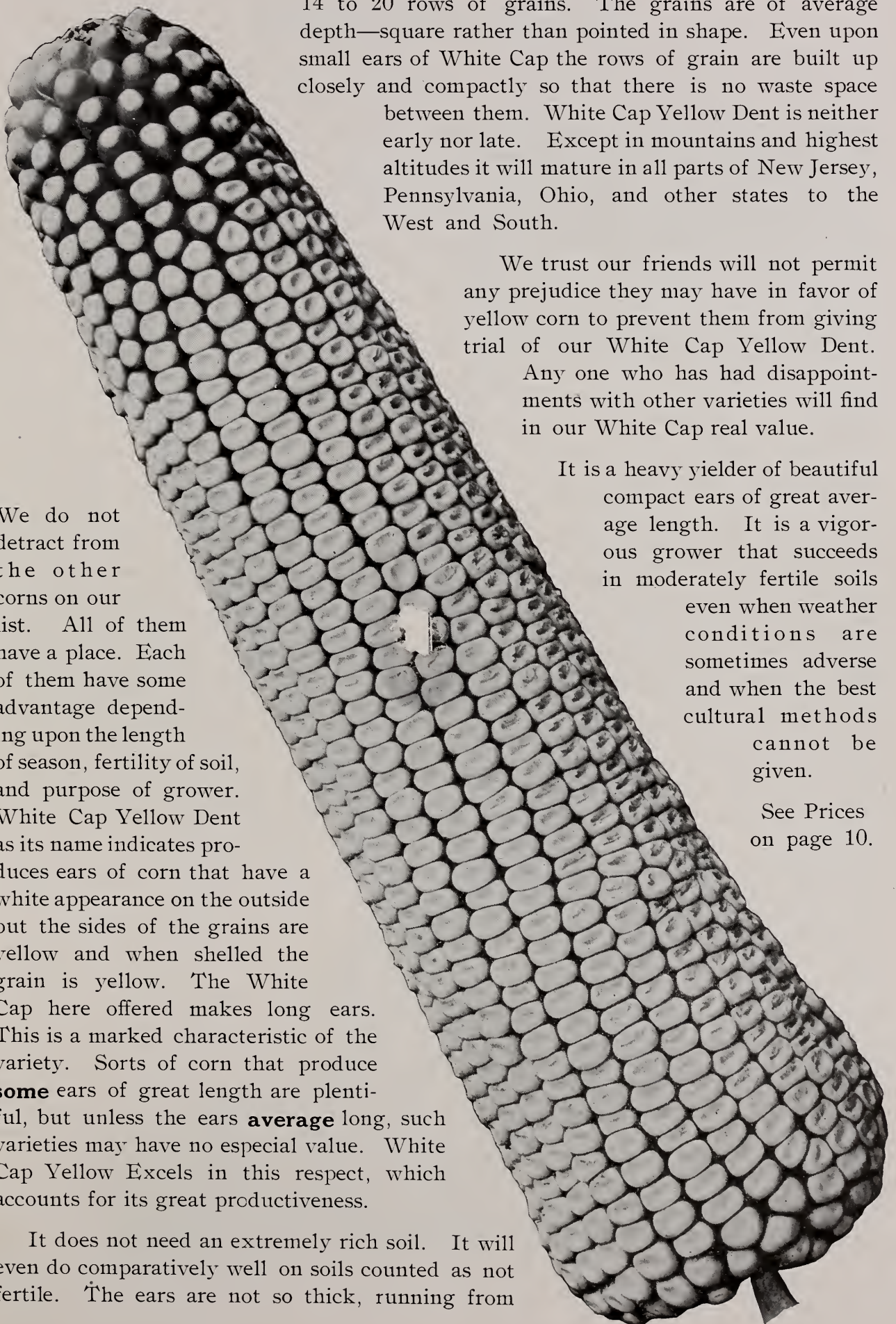
Any one who has had disappointments with other varieties will find in our White Cap real value.

It is a heavy yielder of beautiful compact ears of great average length. It is a vigorous grower that succeeds in moderately fertile soils even when weather conditions are sometimes adverse and when the best cultural methods cannot be given.

See Prices
on page 10.

We do not detract from the other corns on our list. All of them have a place. Each of them have some advantage depending upon the length of season, fertility of soil, and purpose of grower. White Cap Yellow Dent as its name indicates produces ears of corn that have a white appearance on the outside but the sides of the grains are yellow and when shelled the grain is yellow. The White Cap here offered makes long ears. This is a marked characteristic of the variety. Sorts of corn that produce **some** ears of great length are plentiful, but unless the ears **average** long, such varieties may have no especial value. White Cap Yellow Excels in this respect, which accounts for its great productiveness.

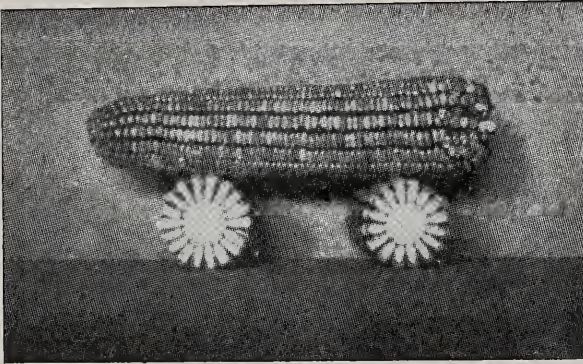
It does not need an extremely rich soil. It will even do comparatively well on soils counted as not fertile. The ears are not so thick, running from





Golden Yellow Dent

This is a moderately early variety that will mature in short seasons almost anywhere in Pennsylvania and States East, West and South. It is moderate to large in size with an extremely deep kernel. It is a most beautiful type and yields much more grain than cob. It fills out nicely in land of moderate fertility with fair sized ears on every stalk. It may be planted more thickly on rich soil than most other varieties.



altogether a splendid variety of corn to plant under almost any conditions. (See Prices on page 10).

This corn on the ear will not fill the crib as well as shorter grained varieties but will yield heavily in shelled corn. It is

Improved Early Leaming

This is the genuine, original Early Leaming Corn that was originated by J. S. Leaming, now deceased, in Ohio many years ago.

It is not large in the ear. The grains are deep. Stalks are short. The ears grow low down on the stalk. Matures very early, ripening next to the Flint Corns. The color is a rich yellow. Ears taper so that with a tendency to come to a point at the tip. This characteristic offends the corn experts but the variety will please all who seek an extremely early corn that will yield well in sections where the season is necessarily short. This variety should do well even North of Pennsylvania and if planted in time will mature even in the higher altitudes.

Where the season for growing corn is long or of even moderate length, we would prefer some of the other varieties we offer. Improved Leaming has a place where the season is short that cannot be filled by other dented varieties.

See Prices on page 10.



Reids Yellow Dent



Reids Yellow Dent

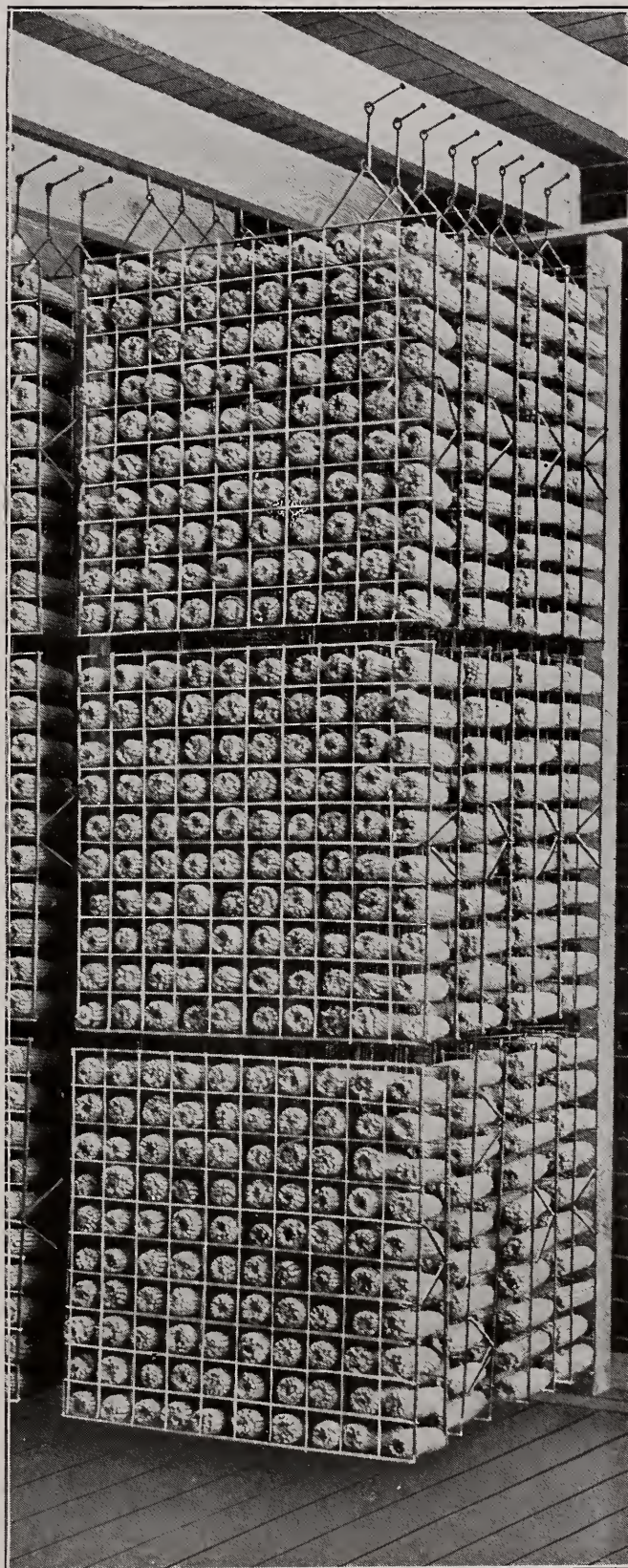
This is one of the most popular yellow corns known to the farmer. It has everything in point of merit that any corn grower may wish for for planting anywhere at all except where seasons are extremely short.

Reids Yellow Dent does not grow to immense size but it is a variety that produces ears about the average in size and it seems that even where planted thickly every stalk produces an ear that would be worthy of any good corn. With anything like soils of average fertility and a little attention, Reids Yellow Dent will produce enormous crops. When a shock is husked it yields comparatively few inferior ears.

This variety conforms to the usual standards fixed at the corn shows. No other yellow corn will produce ears with rows averaging as straight—with the tips and butts so nearly closed—with so little waste space between the rows—with such depth of grain—with such a beautiful and rich yellow color. The cob is very small and the variety shells extremely well.

If you insist on having a good yellow corn and cannot choose between the varieties we offer, you cannot go wrong by deciding in favor of **Reids Yellow Dent**. See Prices on page 10.

Our stock of Reids Yellow Dent was produced this season right on Hoffman Homestead Farm. The seed was from prize stock originating in Ohio. There was 10 acres, a light coat of manure was applied but no commercial fertilizer. Only ordinary culture was given. The season was dry and not at all favorable for successful corn production. The ten acre plot matured nicely—ears were well developed and altogether very nice corn. Despite the unfavorable season 710 bushels of 75 pounds each were produced on the ten acres.



Reids Yellow Dent on Martin Racks



Johnson County White

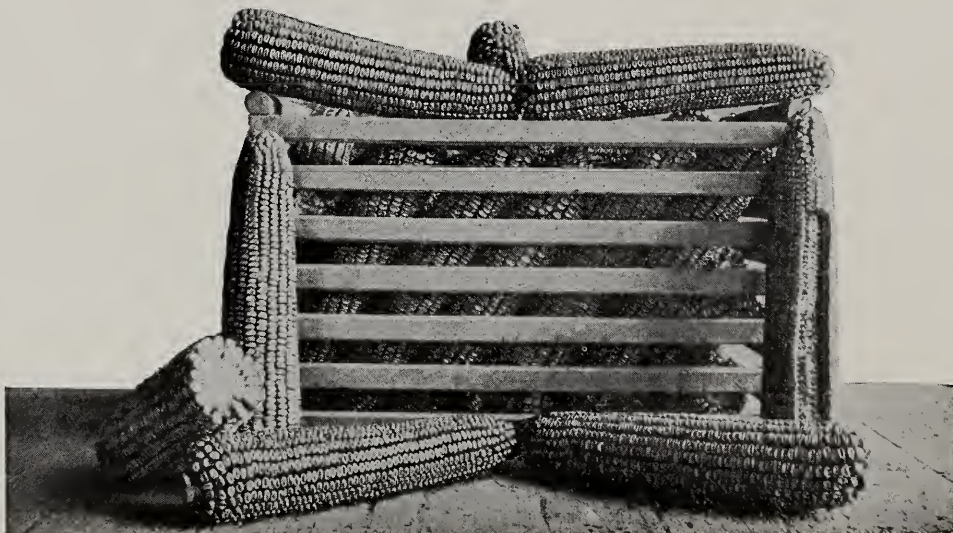
This pure white corn is the only variety of its class that we offer. Johnson County White is almost perfect in its formation and wins more prizes in the big shows than any other corn. Besides being almost perfect in formation it is a large eared variety. A photograph of ten ears of Johnson County White appears on the back cover of this catalog.

This variety needs a comparatively long season. Don't plant it in Northern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, or other sections of same latitude. It will mature in all the Southern Counties of Pennsylvania as well as Southern Ohio and Indiana and states to the South, if planted in time. In this section it may be planted in soils of moderate fertility. Johnson County White will produce larger crops of corn than the large yellow eared varieties under same conditions.

There is a mistaken belief that White Corns or even White Cap Corns do not possess nearly the same feeding value as yellow corns. There can only be the slightest difference in feeding value, not more than 1% at most, and this should not deter any one from giving trial to Johnson County White who has soil that is moderate to rich and a climate that will permit early planting and late harvesting.

Nearly all corns that have so large an ear as Johnson County White do not have a deep grain. In this respect, Johnson County White is an exception. A large ear of this variety is almost a solid mass of corn of great weight and beauty. It is worthy of any farmer's attention. (See Prices on page 10).

Long's Champion Yellow Dent



This is the largest eared yellow corn on our list. Don't plant it where the season is short or where the soil is barren. It requires a long season and fertile soils. If planted on moderately fertile soil it will require careful attention for best results. It matures in Southern Pennsylvania and other sections of the same latitude. It is a splendid variety for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware, as well as Southern Pennsylvania.

Farmers who give their corn much attention in the way of careful cultivation, etc., can do well with Long's Champion, even if their soil is not extremely rich. In rich



soils it is perhaps the best variety to plant on our list. It will respond splendidly, making magnificent ears of yellow corn, deep in the grain and well filled.

Long's Champion has a record with one of our customers of over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. (See Prices on page 10).

Lancaster County Golden Sure Crop

This variety is of a type different from any other in this list. It is yellow in appearance on the ear but the sides of the grains are red, which gives the corn a red or speckled appearance when shelled. Corns that shell red are good yielders for rough and ready farming.

This variety is one of those that will not conform very well to the standards set up in the shows. The ears are very long but not proportionately thick. There are only fourteen to twenty rows of grain and the rows are inclined to be curved rather than straight. The grains fill out well, both the butt and tip. They are not very long, but nearly square, with the rows set so closely together that there is no waste space between them. There is not much ear, so that the proportion of shelled corn to ear is very satisfactory.

The value of this variety is in its ability to produce a very good ear on every stalk in the field. We recommend it to growers in particular who have been disappointed in their trial of various sorts of corn in soils that are only of average strength and under conditions where the best of culture could not be given.



Lancaster County Golden Sure Crop

Lancaster County Sure Crop is early and will mature in sections where other large eared varieties will have no chance at all. It husks very easy and is one of the best all around corns for rough and ready farming in this list. (See Prices on page 10).

Here are a Few Reports from Customers

We have never sold any seed that has drawn from our customers so many fine reports as Lancaster County Sure Crop. A Mr. O'Donnell of Butler Co., Pa., writes "The corn I got from you last year made 114 bu. per acre." A Mr. Casper of Union Co., Pa., writes "I secured 142 bu. per acre on five acres." A customer from Philadelphia whose farm is in Montgomery Co., Pa., stated that he sent four ears of Lancaster County Sure Crop to Mr. W. Atlee Burpee, the seedsman, who replied that, "They are the best four ears of corn I have ever seen; and if it is really Sure Crop Corn, it is certainly most magnificent."

SEED CORN PURCHASED FROM US

Is grown especially for Seed Purposes on the best of corn land.
Is thoroughly dried by artificial heat and stored where it cannot freeze.
Is high in germination and strong in vitality.
Is sold direct to the farmer at moderate prices.



Eight Rowed Flint Varieties

These varieties are suitable to plant in the far North because of the short time required to mature. They are early varieties, ripening in about 75 days or even less if season is favorable. The Flint Varieties do comparatively well in soils lacking in fertility. We offer the following varieties—Mammoth Yellow Flint and White Mammoth Flint.

Prices. \$2 25 per bu. Half bu., \$1.25. Peck, 75c. Half Peck, 50c. Bags free. These varieties sold shelled only. By Parcels Post, shelled only, 35c per qt.

White Ensilage

Red Ensilage

Yellow Ensilage

Mixed Ensilage

Tall, stocky, leafy varieties, suitable for ensilage purposes.

Prices—Shelled Only. \$2 00 per bu. Half bu., \$1.25. Peck, 75c. Half Peck, 50c. Quart, by Parcels Post, 35c.

Sweet Corn and Pop Corn. See Latest Price List.

PRICES OF SEED CORN

White Cap Yellow Dent	{ Shelled On Ears 70 lbs. per bu.	{ By Freight or Express. \$3.00 per bu. Half bu., \$1.75. Peck, \$1.00. Half Peck, 60c. Quart, 20c. Sacks free.
		{ \$3.00 per bu. Crate. Fractional parts of bu. not sold.
Golden Yellow Dent Improved Leaming Reids Yellow Dent Johnson County White Long's Champion Lancaster Sure Crop	{ Shelled On Ears 70 lbs. per bu.	{ \$2.25 per bu. Two or more bu. \$2.00 per bu. Half bu., \$1.25 Peck, \$1.00. Half peck, 60c. Quart, 20c. Sacks free.
		{ \$2.25 per bu. Crate. Fractional parts of bu. not sold.

Order Seed Corn on the Ear Early. State whether we may ship Shelled Corn, if out of the variety you order on the Ear.

By Parcels Post—Postage Included

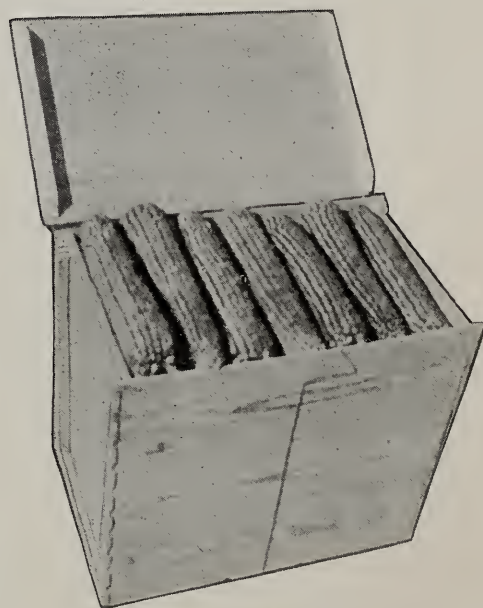
Seed does not take regular post rate, but costs 1c per each 2 ounces, regardless of distance to be mailed.

1 to 4 qt.—Any Variety, 35c per qt. postpaid.

1 to 4 Ears	{ Golden Yellow Dent Improved Leaming Reids Yellow Dent Lancaster Sure Crop	{ 20c each, postpaid.
1 to 4 Ears	{ White Cap Yellow Dent Long's Champion Johnson County White	{ 25c each, postpaid.

ORDER EARLY

1913 crop of Corn was the shortest and most immature in recent years. As a result, Seed Corn is scarce and the demand will be much greater than usual. Those who wait till seed time to order their corn may be disappointed. It is not too early now—to-day—to order your supply.



Long's Champion



BUMPER CROP OATS

In offering our customers this new variety of oats, we believe we are placing within their reach one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced. Bumper Crop Oats was originated by Mr. E. C. Detmer, of Ohio, who has been long a very successful grower of oats. In 1906, while Mr. Detmer was passing through a field of oats lodged flat on the ground he noticed a single stalk standing as straight as a sapling. He conceived the idea that this single stalk must have a much stiffer straw than the other oats in the field. On examination he found an odd shaped head with grains twice as large as the other oats. This head was saved and planted. After five years of persistent and careful selection, growing along side of the leading standard varieties, it proved the leader of them as a yielder, for stiffness of straw, earliness, and last but not least in resistant qualities for smut and rust.

Bumper Crop Oats has fully established its rightful place among the great new varieties of oats. Few others can claim so many desirable qualities. While we do not believe that there is any variety of Oats absolutely rust and smut proof, we believe the new Bumper Crop comes very near to being proof against any such diseases. The yielding qualities were proven in 1911 when a yield of 80 bushels per acre was secured on ordinary land, and in 1912, when a yield of 84½ bushels per acre was again harvested along side of varieties that yielded only 50 bushels.

Bumper Crop Oats is leading in vigor and productiveness year after year. This variety resists drouth wonderfully. The grain is extremely large, pure white in color, with thin husks. There can be nothing handsomer than the grain of Bumper Crop Oats. The straw is a rich golden yellow color, medium height, and as thick as a lead pencil and in some cases even thicker. The leaves are one-half inch to one inch wide.



Bumper Crop Oats

Bumper Crop Oats stands up year after year on soils of all kinds without crinkling, breaking or falling—even under conditions when other good oats grown side by side were flat on the ground and impossible to cut. The chaff of Bumper Oats protects the grain in such a manner that the oats are least stained. Though it does not shell easily, it threshes clean and easily. The heads are extremely large, 10 to 14 inches in length. The formation of the heads is such that the variety cannot be classed either as a **side oats** or a **branching variety**. There are no branches, the seeds being all formed along the main stem but unlike the side oats, the grain surrounds the stem. Examination of photographs reproduced on these pages will give some idea of the build of Bumper Crop Oats heads. We know of nothing else that appears quite as beautiful or as bounteous as a cluster of Bumper Oats. It is a great stooler, unequalled for its rugged heartiness. We pride ourselves on being able to offer this rare new variety and believe it will be a very valuable introduction on the farms of our customers.



Bumper Crop Oats

Prices of Bumper Crop Oats

In order to insure a wide introduction of this variety, we will not charge any more for a small quantity than for a large quantity. Not more than 20 bushels of Bumper Crop Oats will be sold to any one customer. We want to scatter Bumper Crop Oats as widely as possible. Prices—\$1.25 per bu. of 32 lbs. ; not less than 1½ bu. sold. Cotton Bags to hold 2½ bu., 22c each, extra.



Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

This valuable variety was brought to this country from Russia by the Department of Agriculture in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging and it is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields than when first brought from Russia.

Outyielded Other Varieties

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in an official bulletin says of this variety. "It has been shown that the ten year average yield of this oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre greater than the average of all other varieties."

A Favorite Variety

Our customers who tried this variety last year have had good results. Favorable reports come from every section of the country. Mr. Pemberton Hollingsworth writes us from his Philadelphia address as follows: "The 20 odd acres of Regenerated Swedish Select Oats I bought from you is simply grand—nothing like it around the country." We have many similar reports.

Succeeds Under All Conditions

A characteristic of Regenerated Swedish Select is its great root development. This gives this variety power to carry it through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under any conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay-lorn



soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

Our Seed from Experts

Our Stock of Regenerated Swedish Select comes from a grower who makes a business of growing oats for seed and the stock is heavy, sound and first-class in every respect. These oats weigh from 36 to 42 pounds per measured bushel.

Prices

1½ to 9 bu. at \$1.00 per bu. 10 or more bushels 90c per bu. Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Cotton Bags are extra at 22c each.

LONG'S WHITE TARTAR OATS

Long's White Tartar Oats is one of the most popular side oats known to agriculture. It is early, with stiff straw and capable of producing heavy yields. Our stock of this variety is limited this season and any one ordering same should indicate a second choice or ask return of money if we are sold out.

Price—\$1.10 per bu. Not less than 1½ bu sold. Cotton Bags 22c each extra.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OATS

A very prolific early variety, branching habit, grain medium size with light chaff, heavy weight. Straw is firm. Yields heavily and is popular in many sections. It comes to us with the highest recommendation as a profitable variety to sow and capable of splendid results.

Price—\$1.00 per bu. Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Cotton Bags extra at 22c each.

WHITE BONANZA OATS

This is another standard variety that has proved its usefulness and reliability in many sections. It is a branching sort, early, and stands up well. The grain is a beautiful white, not so large, but plump and broad with thin skin. Worthy of any one's trial.

Price—\$1.00 per bu. Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Cotton Bags extra at 22c each.

SWEDISH VICTORY OATS

This is one of the valuable varieties of Swedish origin. The grain is not so large, but plump and heavy with thin husk. The straw is medium length, very stiff and firm. It is an early sort. Outyields the common varieties and is altogether an extremely all round valuable and popular variety.

Price—\$1.00 per bu. Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Cotton Bags extra at 22c each.

ORDER YOUR SEED OATS NOW

The crop of Seed Oats is short. Over a wide territory there was failure of oats last summer. The demand for seed will be greater than usual—the supply is less. Order early—not too early now.



SEED POTATOES

Our stocks of Seed Potatoes come exclusively from Aroostook County, Maine. No other section of the country is quite as well adapted to the production of high grade Seed Potatoes. Last season conditions were more favorable than usual in Aroostook County for a good, sound, clean, crop. Yields of 300 bushels per acre were not unusual on the best potato farms. The benefit to come from the introduction of Maine Seed is now generally recognized by up-to-date potato growers everywhere. We have many customers who discard their own seed in favor of Maine Seed regularly. Our stocks are supplied us by the E. L. Cleveland Co., which firm enjoys a reputation of growing the very finest tubers. At the great Land and Irrigation Exposition held in New York City last Winter, this Company won the \$750.00 and \$250.00 Cups for best displays.

TRANSPORTATION

We bring our Seed Potatoes from Maine all the way by rail without re-loading, in Eastman Heater Cars. This is an expensive method as compared with water transportation that is employed by some of our competitors. The frequent loading and re-loading when shipments are made by water results in much scuffing and bruising to the injury of the seed. The loading of potatoes in barrel sacks in too great a bulk in the boats that carry them causes stock carried in this way to heat and smother with damage to germinating qualities. The extra care we take in this matter as well as many others in handling potatoes for seed costs us something, which must be added to the prices we charge. However, it is slight compared with the assurance it means that our stocks have escaped most of the usual damage in transportation.

VARIETIES

Cleveland Early Perfection. This is a very early potato, introduced by the E. L. Cleveland Co. some years ago. It is beautiful and has fine eating qualities. It is white in color with shallow eyes, slightly flattened in shape with blunt seed end and shoal eyed. Flesh is white and of fine grain—uniform in size and good keepers.

Cleveland Early Perfection is a healthy grower showing decided resistance to blight. It makes a heavy, vigorous, stalky growth. It is one of the best yielders. In a test conducted by Prof. Lawrence, of Raynham, Mass., Cleveland Early Perfection was sixth in a list of sixty-two varieties—yielding 410 bushels per acre.

Prices—See Latest Price List.



Cleveland's Early Perfection



QUICK LUNCH

To meet the insistent demand of market gardeners for an extremely early potato that is at once a good yielder and of good eating qualities, we offer Quick Lunch.

This new early potato was introduced in a small way in 1903. It is globular in form, runs very uniform in size, and has peculiar pink markings around the eyes, which, with its white skin, gives it a very handsome appearance.

It is a very sure cropper, very prolific in soils that are sufficiently fertile for market gardening. It is distinctly a variety for the gardener or trucker who wants to take to market early in the season a beautiful potato that he can recommend for fine eating qualities.

Quick Lunch is a variety not easily affected by disease. The stalks are very vigorous until the maturity of the potato when they die down quickly and completely to the ground.

We offer this variety with every confidence that it will be pleasing and profitable to all who introduce it—for its earliness, beauty and good table qualities.

Prices—See Latest Price List.

American Giant

This is a long, white, late variety of special merit. On account of its productiveness it is a variety of great popularity. It is now profitably grown in many sections. It is the only distinctly long, late variety on our list, and we recommend it to our trade. The eating qualities of the American Giant are of the best, the eyes are shallow and it is really a leader among the long varieties.

Prices—See Latest Price List.



American Giant



ENSIGN BAGLEY

Is one of the handsomest white early varieties. Very popular. Resembles the Early Rose, except as to color, and is sometimes called White Rose. It is a good early market variety—smooth—a good cropper—not susceptible to disease.

Prices—See Latest Price List.

Early Eureka

This variety is a close relation to the Irish Cobbler. It is believed to be a little earlier than the Cobbler—a little finer grained—with eyes a trifle more shallow. A heavy yielder, white, and like the Cobbler in shape. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Green Mountains

This variety in the Eastern section of the United States is probably better known and more largely grown than any other. It is medium early, round to oblong in shape, white flesh of highest eating quality. It is a splendid, healthy grower, with a heavy foliage and a yielder of the first rank.

It can be kept right up to the time the new crop comes, retaining its good eating qualities to the end. We have fine stocks.

Prices—See Latest Price List.

Early Rose and Early Ohio

Two varieties so standard and so well known that they need not be described. Our stocks are fine and true to name. See Price List.

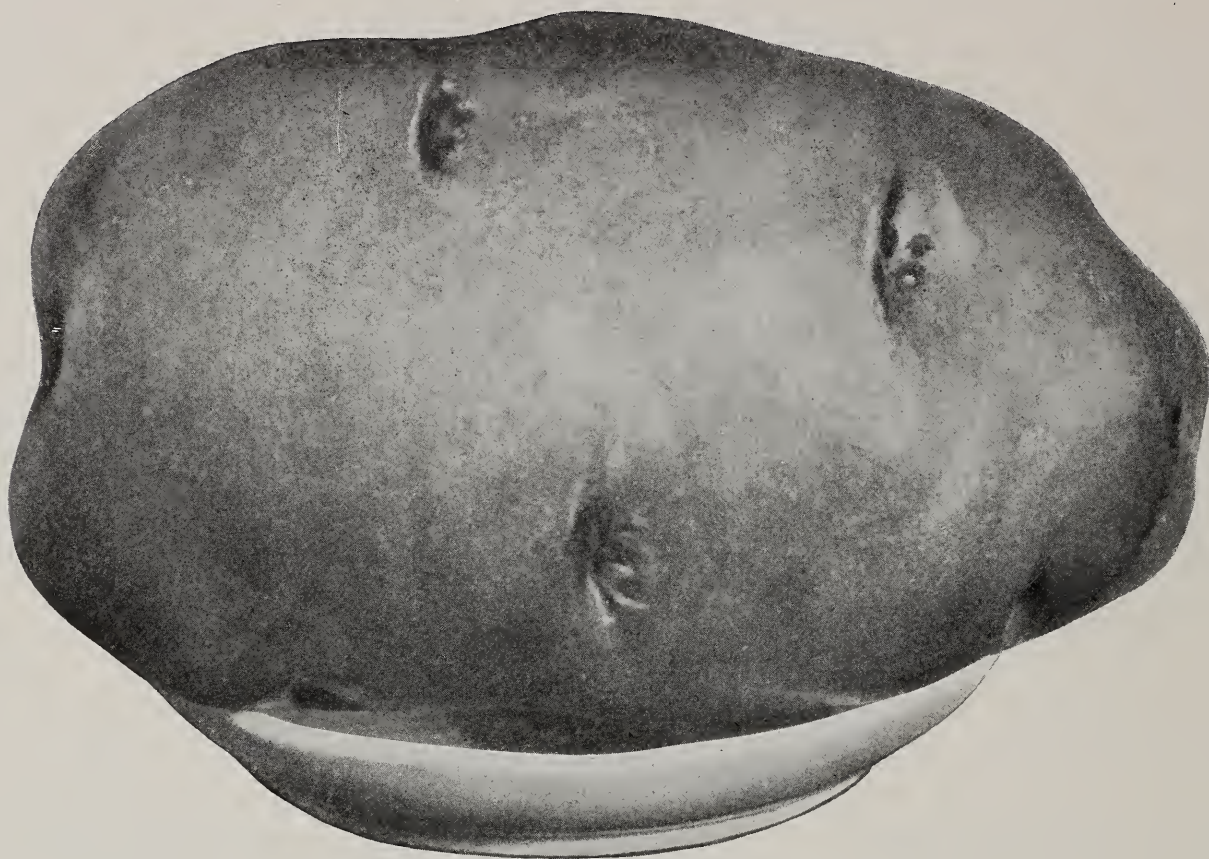


Early Ohio

Sir Walter Raleighs—State of Maines—Gold Coins

Are three main crop varieties ripening in mid-season, white in color, round to oblong in shape, heavy yielders—so well known that further description is unnecessary. We have fine stocks of them, sound, pure, and true to name.

Prices—See Latest Price List.



Carman No. 3

This variety is one of the prettiest potatoes grown. It ripens in mid-season, is noted for its smooth skin, shallow eyes and uniformly round shape. The vines are very growthy, dark green and healthy. Carman No. 3 yields heavily of uniformly large tubers. There are very few small potatoes in a crop of Carman No. 3. It is a fine-grained potato with the best of eating qualities. Our stock all comes from Maine, and will be sure to please. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Carman No. 1. This sort is much like the Carman No. 3. It does not grow quite as large and is a little earlier. As a potato maturing in mid-season Carman No. 1 belongs in every select list. We recommend it highly. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Irish Cobblers

No list of the best varieties would be complete without the Irish Cobbler. It stands to-day as the most popular early variety. It is one of the earliest to mature—of highest eating qualities—one of the heaviest yielders—one of the best for either field or garden culture—keeps as well in storage as later varieties. There is little wonder that the Cobbler is popular with all these points to commend it. We sell more Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes than all the other varieties together. The shape of the Cobbler is round to oblong, skin is white, the cluster of eyes is apt to be aside from the tip of the seed end which is unlike other varieties. The Cobbler is so well and so favorably known that more need not be said in its description. Our Cobblers are the finest that come from Maine and our customers will be pleased with the stock we can furnish of this variety. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Prices of Seed Potatoes

We do not print prices of Seed Potatoes into our catalogs like other seedsmen for the reason that we seek to sell so standard an article as closely as possible. Seed Potatoes fluctuate violently all through the season and it is impossible to quote a price to stand through the season unless a large profit is included. Our Latest Price List mailed with this catalog contains prices at time catalog is mailed. If you order soon after catalog with Price List is received, your order will probably be filled at quoted prices. If you delay the matter and want one barrel or more you should write us for prices when you are ready to order. By this method you will get the lowest possible prices of high grade Seed such as we handle. Be free to ask for prices as often as you please, whether you pass us orders or not. Indications, as we go to press with our catalog are for much higher prices as we approach planting time. This is due to the shortage of last year's crop and the comparative failure in many of the potato growing sections. You can enter your order for Seed Potatoes for future shipment at any time by complying with terms for future shipments as explained on our Price List.



GRASS SEEDS

The Service offered you in this department is unsurpassed. Our stocks of grass seed are largely gathered direct from the producer. We look only to the best sources and secure seed of unmistakable value. We sell direct to you who sow it. You pay us a fair profit but you eliminate the Warehouse-man, the Seed Broker, the large City Seedsmen, the smaller City Wholesaler, and the Local Agent. These people stand between the seed producing farmer and the seed sowing farmer, and take their turn in taking profits—all of which are finally paid by the Seed Sowing Farmer. Our service is to save you something in price and put into your hands seeds that come from desirable sources.

Since last Spring we have equipped ourselves with a large, new, storage warehouse, in which there has been installed an outfit for cleaning grass seeds as well as other seed of all kinds that cannot be surpassed. The machinery is the latest and best. The power used to operate the plant is electricity that is supplied from the McCalls Ferry Power Plant, the second largest of its kind in the world.

We do not print prices of Clovers, Timothy, and other equally standard seeds into our catalog, for the reason that these seeds are continually fluctuating in value. Prices are quoted on our latest price-list, a copy of which is sent with this catalog. If you order immediately after the catalog is received, the prices on our latest price-list will be accepted for seed. If you do not order at once, ask us for new quotations when you are ready. This is the only way to quote closely. A convenient postal card is enclosed with this catalog for your use, in asking for prices. Do not hesitate to ask us for prices often. When you receive quotations that are attractive to you—be quick to take advantage of them. If you do this we will be able to save you money in the purchase of standard seeds and you will get highest qualities and prompt service.

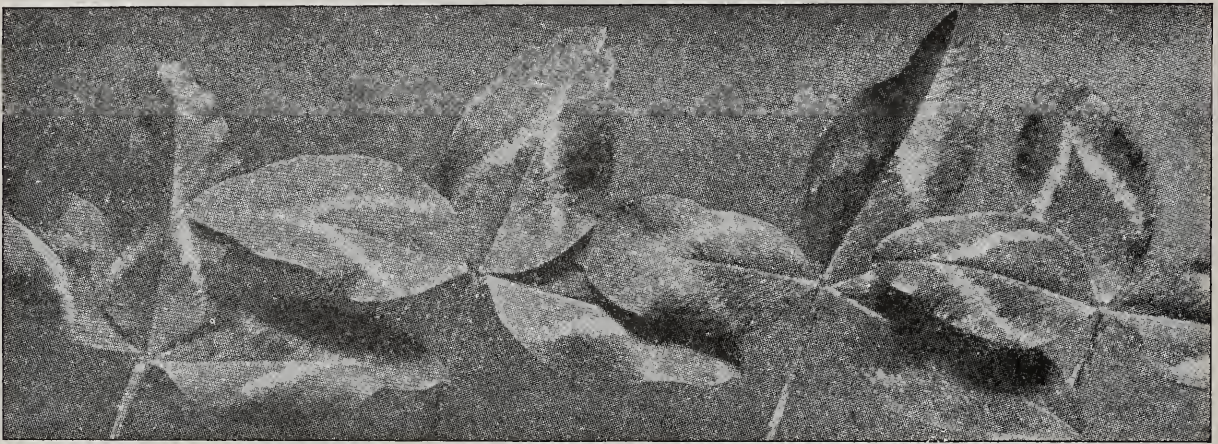
We stand back of the seeds we sell to the extent that we allow their return and refund their cost. You may return Grass Seed four weeks after their receipt, provided that you need that much time to have same examined by State or National Agricultural Department Agronomists.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other nearby states have passed seed laws that are somewhat stringent. We are prepared to comply fully with all of these statutes. No seed will be sent out that will not easily pass the most stringent state regulations. This new legislation has our full sympathy and support. Our farmer



friends, however, will not get benefit of these laws unless they purchase their seed from dealers residing within states that have passed them. There is nothing to prevent seedsmen from states not having such seed laws from shipping their inferior seed into the state, where the new legislation is effective, only against dealers residing therein.

Allow us to repeat, if you are not ready to order your seed when you have a new price-list at hand, ask us for new prices when you get ready to purchase.



CLOVERS

Medium Red. Known also as June Clover and Little Red Clover. It is the most popular of all grasses. Along with Timothy it forms a combination from which 90% of our hay is made. Clover farming enters into the routine of all successful farming. Any rotation that may be provided that will take into account the production of hay, pasture and soil improvement must include clover farming. The prominence of Clover, therefore, in all farm operations, makes the matter of high grade seed very important. Usually the highest grade seed is the cheapest and this is especially true in the matter of Clover. Our **Extra Medium Red** is high in germination and purity and we recommend it. See Latest Price List.

Clover inoculation is profitable upon soils where clovers have failed for want of the proper bacteria in the soils. We recommend Farmogerm for this purpose. See page 27.

Mammoth Clover. Also known as **Sapling, Pea-Vine** and **English Clover.** Like the Medium Red Clover, Mammoth is a perennial and very much like it in every other respect except that it makes a somewhat ranker growth and is a little more reliable on thinner soils. The seed is just like that of the Medium Red and cannot be distinguished from it in appearance. We have been very successful in past seasons in getting the genuine Mammoth variety and we believe our present stocks can be equally relied upon. We sell only one grade of Mammoth and it is about equal in quality to our Extra Medium Red. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Alsike Clover. This is one of the very best clovers, although it is not nearly so well known as Medium Red. It is a perennial and may be sown in the same manner as Medium Red and do well for either pasture, hay or soil improvement. It grows nearly as tall as Red Clover, is finer in its foliage and therefore makes a finer and better hay. It will thrive wherever Red Clover does reasonably well, and it "catches" easier in thin soils than Red Clover. The seeds are smaller than Red Clover, and for this reason fewer quarts need be sown per acre to get an equal setting. Alsike is largely sown in connection with Red Clover. That is, the two clovers are mixed together in the proportion of one part Alsike to two parts Red Clover and the most satisfactory results are secured. There is no question but that Alsike will thrive under unfavorable conditions. It is an insurance against failure, to sow a proportion of Alsike with Medium Red Clover. Prices—See Latest Price List.



Timothy Seed. Our “**Farmers Choice**” brand is very popular, and justly so. It is as near perfect as to purity and germination as it is possible to secure. Timothy shares with Clover great prominence as a hay producing grass. It is not expensive and should find uses on every farm where the production of hay is an object.

Prices—See Latest Price List.

Economical Mixture. This is a combination that is a very proper one to sow for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes, and is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in their grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-third Timothy, one-sixth Alsike and one-half Medium Red Clover. The reason that this mixture can be sold cheaper than the separate grasses is as follows: **Economical Mixture** is made from lots of **Clover** and **Timothy** (Mixed) and lots of **Alsike** and **Timothy** (Mixed) that were produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow the farmer who grows it sells it for much less than he could get if the grasses were separate. On account of the difference in size and weight of these seeds they can not be cleaned quite so closely as unmixed seed, but the mixture easily complies with the seed laws, contains nothing offensive, and is a very economical and useful combination to use either in the Spring or Fall for the production of hay or pasture. 56 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.



Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures

The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the summer and last until late fall. If the sowing is for hay, several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. For Spring, sow as early as the ground can be fitted, 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called Highland Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture.



There are farms in every community that have an acre or more of land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet to be farmed in the regular rotation; that if sown to one of our mixtures could be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for many years. With hay high in value, it is wasteful not to put these little areas of land to work producing either hay or pasture. Prices—Either Lowland or Highland Mixtures at 12c per lb. 100 lbs. or more, 10c per lb.

White Clover. This thrives in almost every climate. It makes a low creeping growth with small white flowers. It will do well in low, moist soils as well as on dry hot hillsides. It is valuable in pasture mixtures and in lawn grasses.

Price—30c per lb. By mail, 40c per lb., postpaid.

Lawn Grass. You will get the best possible results with our Lawn Grass Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green even sward most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in our mixture. It is not possible to put up a high grade reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Our Lawn Grass is put up with the view of getting the best possible results regardless of the cost of the mixture. Lawns may be started any time but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 square feet. Upon large lawns 150 lbs. may be used per acre.

Prices. By Parcels Post one to 20 pounds postpaid to any address in U. S. at 30c per lb. By Freight or Express, 20c per lb. 20 lbs. or more at 18c. 100 lbs. or more at 17c per lb. Bags Free for Lawn Grass.



Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover

This member of the clover family does not receive near the attention from the farmer that it deserves. It should find a permanent use on every farm. Can be made of immense value because of its cheapness and ability to add fertility to the soil. Every farmer who grows corn should sow it in mid-summer to August at the last cultivation. It should be harrowed in so it will be covered. The resultant growth will form a covering for winter and the following spring an immense growth will have been formed. This, when plowed under, is easily worth a heavy coat of manure.

The roots of Crimson Clover gather nitrogen from the air in immense quantities so that even when the clover is pastured off the land retains the deposits of nitrogen upon its roots and leaves the land rich in nitrogen. Crimson Clover may also follow early potatoes or any other spring crop and it is altogether one of the cheapest and easiest legumes for soil improvement.

Crimson Clover should be sown heavily—at least a bushel to four acres. It will thrive on poor lands and add fertility. We are always prepared to furnish new fresh seed at lowest prices. Prices—See Latest List.



Miscellaneous Grasses

English Rye Grass

Also sold under the more general name of Perennial Rye Grass. Is an extremely valuable grass that makes a rapid growth. Adapted to all soils. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Is a good one for mixtures. Does well with Orchard Grass. When sown alone 30 to 40 lbs. per acre is required.

Prices—By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 20c per lb. By Freight or Express, 9c per lb. 100 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

Italian Rye Grass

This is another quick growing grass like the English Rye. It grows even more rapidly but lasts only one year. It is larger and stronger and makes a splendid growth one month from its seeding. For Spring or Fall. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Prices—By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 20c per lb. By Freight or Express, 9c per lb. 100 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

Pacey's Rye

This one is similar to English and Italian Rye but is smaller, more dwarf but a quick grower. Prices—By Parcels Post 1 to 20 lbs. at 20c per lb. By Freight or Express 10c per lb. 100 lbs. or more 9c per lb.

Bromus Inermis

This grass came originally from Russia. It is now grown largely in the West, where it has become one of the most popular grasses. It is a perennial grass that will stand for years on the same ground without renewing. It wants a rich soil for best results. May be sown from early Spring to late Fall. It withstands heat, drouth and frost. It is alike valuable for pasture and hay. Both hay and pasture is greatly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. It roots so deeply that it is enabled to thrive on the driest soils. It is a good one to sow with other grasses. Bromus Inermis is entitled by its many merits to more general use in the East. Sow two to three bus. per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—By Parcels Post, 1 to 11 lbs. at 25c per lb. By Freight or Express, 15c per lb. 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass

Here is a tall rank growing grass that may be grown on soils that are inferior. It grows quickly and makes a good hay or pasture. It is hardy and will last for years without resowing. It is so deeply rooted that it will withstand drought of any length. This grass becomes green very early in the Spring and remains green late in the Fall. This grass should be more generally known for it is certainly a valuable variety and worthy of the attention of the best farmers. It weighs from 11 to 14 lbs. per bu. Sow from 2 to 3 bu. per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top and similar grasses. It is more expensive than the rye grasses but really one of the most valuable on our list. Prices—By Parcels Post 1 to 11 lbs. 30c per lb. By Freight or Express, 22c per lb. 20 lbs. or more 20c per lb. 100 lbs. or more 19c per lb.

Meadow Fescue. A valuable grass for mixtures. It is early in Spring and remains green very late into Winter. Sow Spring or Fall 2 bu. per acre—14 lbs. per bu. By Parcels Post, 1 to 11 lbs. at 40c per lb. By Freight or Express, 30c per lb.

Meadow Foxtail. Comes from England, where it is a favorite. It is suitable for Lowland mixtures. Grows early and abundantly. Sow alone 3 bu. per acre. Weighs 7 lbs. per bu. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 35c per lb. By Freight or Express, 25c per lb.

Sheeps Fescue. This grass does well on upland gravelly soils. Is suitable for sheep and other pastures. Smaller than other Fescues and very nutritious. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 30c per lb. By Freight or Express, 22c per lb.

Rhode Island Bent. This is a valuable grass for lawns. It is of such a nature that it is improved by tramping. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 40c per lb. By Freight or Express, 30c per lb.

Creeping Bent. A valuable lawn grass of a creepy nature that helps to make a thick compact growth. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 40c per lb. By Freight or Express, 30c per lb.

Red Fescue. Another grass suitable for lawn grass and other mixtures. Will make a thick turf if sown alone—30 lbs per acre, but should be sown with other grasses. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 35c per lb. By Freight or Express, 25c per lb.

Meadow Soft Grass. A fine leaved grass suitable for meadow mixtures. By Parcels Post. 1 to 20 lbs. at 25c per lb. By Freight or Express, 15c per lb.

Hard Fescue. A dwarf thick growing grass doing well in dry situations. By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 30c per lb. By Freight or Express, 20c per lb.

Crested Dogstail. Recommended for high dry soils and hillsides. A good pasture grass. Suitable for permanent mixtures.

By Parcels Post, 1 to 20 lbs. at 40c per lb. By Freight or Express, 30c per lb.



Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover

This is another legume of immense value for soil improvement. It is also used for forage, but cattle take to it slowly, though they thrive upon it when taught to eat it. Sweet Clover can be grown on soil that is too poor to grow most other legumes and such soils may be greatly improved. In such case Farm-germ should be used with seed (see page 27). On land containing some lime Sweet Clover will give most satisfying results. Nitrogen is gathered in paying quantities. Little soil preparation is needed, though better results will be secured if there is care taken with seed bed. May be sown Spring or Fall. There are two varieties, yellow blossom and white blossom. The latter variety is preferred. We can furnish same either hulled or unhulled. Sow 30 lbs. unhulled or 25 lbs. hulled seed per acre. Prices—See Latest List.

Red Top

This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring but ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 32 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu.

Last year's Red Top Seed Crop was a failure. In consequence there is very little heavy seed and prices are higher than for years. On the other hand, seed in the chaff is more plentiful than usual. It is perhaps more economical this season to sow unhulled Red Top instead of hulled. Prices—Latest List.

Kentucky Blue Grass

This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows most rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixtures and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes, and for hay or pasture purposes we advocate that our quicker growing grasses be sown with Kentucky Blue Grass. Weighs 14 lbs. We have a fine seed at moderate prices. Low priced seed should give Kentucky Blue Grass increased use.

Prices—See Latest List.

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. Weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest List.



Orchard Grass

This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bushels are required to sow an acre. We have a fine stock from a good crop. The price of Orchard is lower than for some years. It should induce heavy sowing. Bushel weighs 14 lbs.

Prices—See Latest List.

Millet Seed

The Millets are valuable to get a quick growth of grass after a Spring crop, such as potatoes, has been grown. It is suitable for both hay and pasture, but should be sown thickly and cut before seed ripens to prevent the hay becoming too coarse. It is not as desirable for either hay or pasture as other grasses but it is inexpensive to sow for emergencies such as may occasionally arise on the farm. We carry four varieties :

Hungarian. 48 lbs. per bu. A quick growing coarse variety.

German. 48 lbs. per bu. A finer variety of rapid growth.

Japanese. 32 lbs. per bu. Known in the West as “ Million Dollar Grass,” is finer than the other millets and makes finer hay.

Kiursh. 48 lbs. per bu. A fine red variety of splendid value—coming into favor.

Prices change—See Latest List.

Sorghum

This plant should receive more attention as a forage crop. It is a rapid grower, stands drouth well, makes immense quantities of green feed or fodder. This is greedily eaten by hogs and cattle and possesses unusual high feeding value. It may be grown anywhere in the United States.

Sorghum is a Summer crop. Should be planted a little later than corn, and will grow on any land suitable for corn. Like corn, Sorghum is a rank feeder and does best on rich soils but will do well on thin soils.

May be sown broadcast or with a seed drill or in rows so as to cultivate. The seed bed should receive careful attention, seed must be covered 1 to 2 inches. If planted in rows 20 lbs. per acre is sufficient. For broadcasting 1½ bu. are required.

Sorghum may be cut when 2 feet tall until nearly ripe. It will sprout freely from stubble if cut young. The second crop will grow quicker and heavier than the first. A third crop can be grown where seasons are long. On every farm where cattle or hogs are fed Sorghum farming may be made profitable. Weighs 50 lbs. per bu. Varieties are Early Amber and Early Orange, both of equal value. Prices—See Latest List.

White Kaffir Corn. Valuable alike for seed or fodder. When grown for fodder may be cut two times—each time a growth of 4 to 5 feet will be attained. Makes a straight upright growth with wide leaves. If left for seed as much as 90 bu. per acre may be produced. If planted for fodder broadcast 1 bu per acre. If cultivated for seed plant 8 lbs. per acre in rows 3 feet apart. Prices—See List.



ALFALFA

This is truly "the wonder crop of the world." It is almost unbelievable, yet absolutely true that a field of Alfalfa can be made to yield three crops of hay a year of the highest marketable value for many successive years and at the end of the period the land will be richer than at the beginning.

There has been a rapid growth in the acreage of Alfalfa the past few years without any overplus of hay or reduction in market price. Alfalfa sells as high as the best Timothy hay and is always in demand. It is rich in protein, and has a feeding value ton for ton the equal of bran. Alfalfa can be grown with profit on almost any soil and its introduction should be considered by every intelligent farmer. It is the most enriching crop that can be grown that will at the same time produce something to sell.

The labor of caring for Alfalfa after it is well started is practically nothing. The starting of an Alfalfa field requires considerable care, patience and intelligence. The lazy farmer better not attempt it. The soil must be worked thoroughly. It should be well manured. If the soil is acid it should be neutralized with lime. The best seed available should be secured. It should be clean and of high germination.

Unless your soil is known to contain the proper bacteria your seed should be inoculated by the use of highly bred cultures. The best now on the market is "**Farmogerm**," which is further described on following pages with prices. This method we believe is simpler, surer, and safer than transfer of soils. The "Farmogerm" Bacteria increase more rapidly and start quicker the work of nitrate gathering by the Alfalfa roots than when inoculated soil from other fields is used. We recommend highly the use of "**Farmogerm**."

A good field of Alfalfa should last ten years or more, and in this time produce two to three crops yearly. A large field of Alfalfa well set and productive is a prize on any farm and an asset of immense value to the owner. To secure it is worthy of any farmer's patience and industry. Yet it is attainable. Do everything exactly right. Do not skimp anything in the way of soil preparation and fertilization.

Sow plenty of seed—20 lbs. per acre is the minimum quantity—better sow 30 lbs. Get the best to be had. The saving of a few dollars in your seed may mean the failure of your efforts. Get the best seed on the market. Purchase it long before seed time, and if you are uncertain as to its germination or purity, cause an agricultural examination to be made. We will allow you all the time you need for this purpose with seed purchased through us. Send it back if it does not check up to a high standard. Inoculate your seed with Farmogerm.

Last year's stock of seed was plentiful and high in quality. American seed from the far northwest of finest qualities is now available.

We have full stocks at prices lower than for years. See Latest List.

Our customers for Alfalfa Seed include some of the best agriculturists in the business and we have nothing but praise from them.

Gov. S. S. Pennewell of Delaware wrote us after receiving a shipment of grass seed as follows: "The Alfalfa Seed and Timothy Seed you shipped me were the finest I ever saw."

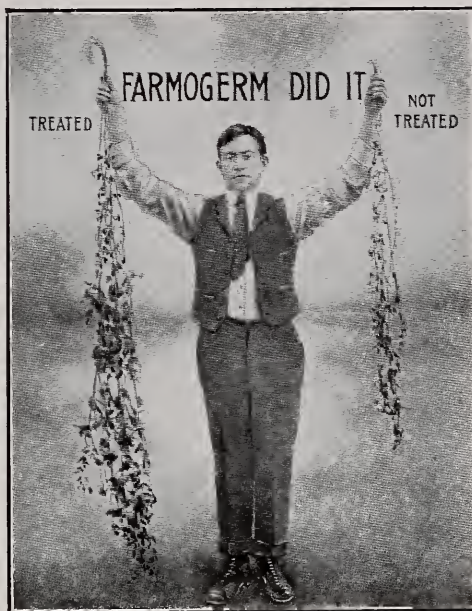


What Farmogerm Is

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations.

If Alfalfa can be grown on hot, sandy land of South New Jersey, why can't you grow it?



What Farmogerm Will Do

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will :—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.

2. Increase the food value of legumes.

3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.

4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.

5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

High-Bred Nitrogen-Gathering Bacteria

Increased Crops

are a well established certainty in all instances where inoculations are used together with proper culture methods. Not only is the crop increased in weight, but in its richness. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 71, substantiates these statements. Why not increase your farm yields without extra labor and at practically no extra cost?

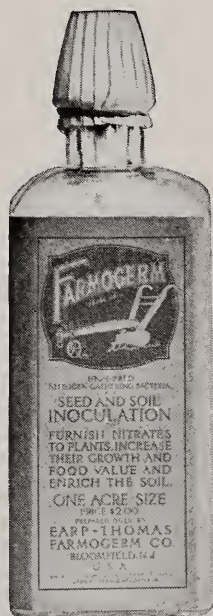
Farmogerm on Beans

KINDER LOU, GA., Jan. 11, 1913.

THE COE-MORTIMER CO., Sales Agents for Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co., Charleston, S. C.

I have a big success this year by using your Farmogerm on pinders, peas, velvet beans and alfalfa crops. The increase from its use was from 300% to 400%. This makes my third year I have used it. In this time I have tested it fully every way. It is a money maker for the farmer. I will use it again on all my crops this year.

(Signed) W. S. McREE.



Fertilizer Values

of well inoculated legumes have long been determined. It is shown in Bulletin No. 71, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that tests covering a large part of the country prove that legumes will deposit 1,000 lbs. of nitrates per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes that are perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

Farmogerm on Alfalfa

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Agr. and Agr. Experiment Stations
BATON ROUGE, LA., Sept. 2, 1912.

EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO.

* * The cultures which you sent me last year were used and gave very good results. I planted some of the Peruvian Alfalfa on the station ground here, and the inoculated seed gave strong plants that lived through the summer, while the uninoculated seed gave only weakly plants that mostly died out during the spring months.

(Signed) C. W. EDGERTON.

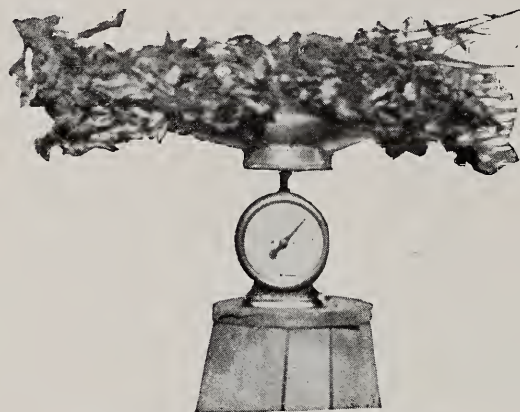
Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas

yield earlier, longer and better when treated with Farmogerm. Farmogerm is endorsed by farmers Federal and State Agricultural Departments and private estates. It is delivered to you in bottles ready for use—you can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.



Farmogerm and Alfalfa in Maryland

On Sept. 12, 1911, Mr. S. N. Loose, Jr. of Washington County, writes as follows: "In regard to results obtained by using your cultures, on the Alfalfa planted in September of last year, I beg to say same was very satisfactory and results obtained were very favorable."



10 Soja Bean Plants Not Inoculated



10 Soja Bean Plants Inoculated

PRICES OF FARMOGERM

5 Acre Bottles	\$9.00
1 Acre Bottles	2.00
Garden Bottles50

Soja or Soy Beans



Soy Beans

Soy Beans have increased in favor the past ten years and is now one of the standard legumes. It is grown for the grain, for soiling, for ensilage, for green manure and for pasture. It is an erect plant—grows two to three feet tall, resembling the common field bean, but is more hairy. The stems are coarse for feed, but the dense leaves and beans make a hay that is nutritious and fattening.

The greatest value of Soy Beans is for soil improvement. In the far North the beans will not mature but the crop can be made of immense value for nitrogen gathering and fertilizer purposes.

The Soy Bean is a warm weather plant and must not be planted until after corn. Seeding is usually done with a drill in rows 30 inches apart, so as to permit of cultivation. May also be sown broadcast. When planted in rows 2 to 3 pecks per acre is required. When broadcast a bushel per acre is light seeding. May be grown in poor soils. Inoculation of seed is important in the successful culture of Soy Beans. Prices—See Latest List.

Canada Peas. This plant can be of immense value to farmers everywhere in the extreme North as well as South. Must be sown early as possible in the Spring. When sown alone 2 bu. per acre is required. It is however better to sow 1½ bu. per acre along with one bushel oats. The growth may be made into hay or fed green. Big crops are produced of much value and the soil in which the peas are grown is left richer after being cropped. Canada Peas are rightfully becoming more popular with all who need hay and pasture and at the same time soil improvement. Prices—See Latest List.



Cow Peas

The Cow Pea is a wealth producer. It makes poor land rich and rich land richer. It gives best results where season is long and warm but is gradually being introduced in the North with some success.

The crop is valuable for hay, green forage or silage. The growth is relished by all kinds of stock. Can be grown on poor soils, which are enriched when the crop is pastured off or cut for hay. The roots reach way down into the subsoil and bring up plant food. When grown for hay the seed is usually broadcasted one to two bushels per acre. When grown for grain they should be planted in rows two to three feet apart and cultivated several times.

Varieties of Cow Peas

Whippoorwills—This is the standard of all Cow Peas. Is suitable for either hay or grain. May be planted North or South. Early.

New Era—Is one of the earliest and therefore a favorite when grown for grain.

Red Ripper—Is a good healthy variety to plant in corn fields to plow under.

Black Eye—Is a white pea with black eye. It is grown for table use.

Mixed Varieties—Are largely sown for hay, pasture, or soil improvement and make a heavy growth.



Cow Peas

It pays to inoculate for Cow Peas. Prices—See Latest List.

Dwarf Essex Rape. Makes a growth not unlike turnip tops—much ranker and taller. Its importance is as yet not fully appreciated except in a few sections. Its feeding value for sheep, hogs and cattle, as well as poultry, is greater than Clover. Requires only five to ten lbs. per acre. May be sown anywhere North or South and any-time—Spring, Summer, or Fall. It is especially recommended to be sown with corn at last cultivation, either to provide a cover crop or to furnish pasture after corn is removed.

Prices—See Latest List. Add 10c to price per lb. if wanted by parcels post.

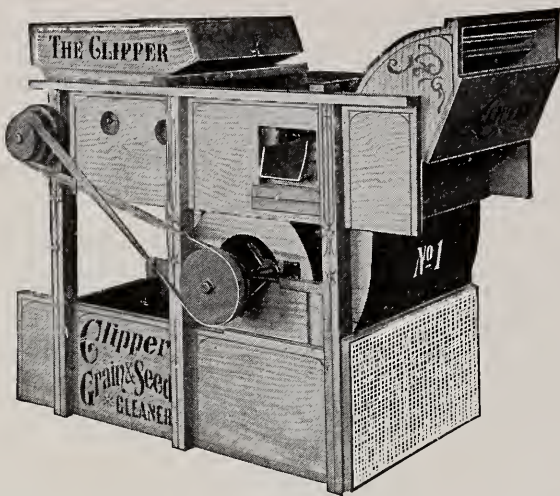
Sand or Hairy Vetch

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. If sown early in the Spring a crop of hay may be cut in July. While this hay was being produced fertilizer in the form of nitrogen has been gathered in such an amount that its value is almost unbelievable. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of **Sand or Hairy Vetch** to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of barley, rye or oats with about 50 lbs. of the Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support of the Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high grade seed. Prices—See Latest List. Add 10c per lb. to our prices if sent by parcels post.



Sand or Hairy Vetch

Spring Vetch. This is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy but it is not quite as hardy nor quite as heavy in growth. Nor is it quite suitable for thin barren soils. However it is valuable at the price sold, and there are many cases where the saving of seed can be made without loss in benefit. A little more should be sown, about 70 lbs. per acre, and with Spring Rye, Oats or Barley, 50 lbs. per acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.



No. 1

The CLIPPER

Grain, Seed
and Bean **CLEANER**

**THE LEADING AND ONLY
HAND AIR CLEANER MADE**

CAPACITY

Market Wheat..... 40 bushels per hour
Clover Seed 12 bushels per hour

No. 1 Hand-Power Grain and Seed Cleaner

All machines are complete for work required. No extra attachments necessary. Size of screens, 19 x 30 inches. Three wire and nine perforated zinc screens equipped with spreading boards furnished with each cleaner. Shipping weight, 150 lbs.

This cleaner is adapted for cleaning all classes of grain or seeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, etc., etc., and is suitable for farm or general use. Unlike other mills, the "CLIPPER" cleans all classes of seed and grain thoroughly in one operation, without any waste, and leaves no tailings to be rehandled. Effectual separation of plantain from clover seed is accomplished, removing all imperfect and foreign seed, as well as cleaning the perfect seed. It will also separate cockle from wheat, pepper grass or tongue grass from timothy, kale and mustard from flax, and make any other separation that, from its nature, is not impossible.

It is a well known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such large returns as thoroughly preparing the grain and seed by re-cleaning before sowing. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of a higher grade. This is the method that has been followed for years by the leading growers of fancy seed wheat and other seed stock. The "CLIPPER" Cleaner is especially adapted to this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also the light, dead seed or grain from the perfect seed or grain.

The "CLIPPER" will take chaff and cockle out of wheat, and remove dead beans and "splits" from the prime stock. Manufacturers of other mills depend entirely upon screens for this work, but the "CLIPPER" gets all the benefit to be derived from a complete set of perforated zinc screens, and our "Vertical Air Blast" does the rest. The screens in our mill are so arranged as to be in plain view and within easy reach of the operator without stopping the machine.

Anyone desiring a mill that is first-class in every respect will find it in the "CLIPPER." The No. 1 is the best all-round farm mill made, without any exception. Try it and you will use no other. Price, freight paid to any part of U. S. East of Mississippi River,.....

\$21.50

Michigan Experimental Station, Chatham, Mich., May 28, 1903.

Gentlemen :—My experience in buying seeds leads me to state that no farmer can afford to be without your "CLIPPER" Cleaner, or one just as good, if there is any such to be had. Not mentioning weed seeds frequently bought at fancy prices, the farmer should understand that "like as two peas" is as much a delusion as to expect one cow to be as good as another. There are more scrubs in the average bag of seed than there are four-legged scrubs in the average barn yard. The question of profit and loss depends most generally upon the proportion of scrubs. The mission of the "CLIPPER" Cleaner is to eliminate scrubs from the grain fields, and I know of no machine which does it more rapidly or more effectively. Very respectfully yours, LEO. M. GEISMAR, Supt.



No. 2 Hand-Power "Clipper" Seed Cleaner

Capacity, 20 bushels per hour on clover. Floor space, 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 2 in. Height, 39 inches. Sieves, 25 x 33 inches.

This is a Hand-Power Cleaner of large capacity. It is very light running, and designed especially for cleaning all kinds of fine seeds, such as clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet, flax, red top, blue grass, etc. It is the same as No. 1 in general principle.

It will separate plantain from clover without waste, and all foul or light immature seeds from the prime. It will separate kale and mustard from flax, tongue grass and pepper grass from timothy, and make any other separation that a machine can possibly make. In cleaning clover seed containing dead or brown seed the air blast can be so regulated that it will blow out all seed that is **dead or brown**, leaving only the plump, well matured seed.

The twelve screens furnished with this mill, 9 perforated zinc and 3 wire, are selected especially for cleaning fine seeds, such as mentioned before, and all kinds of grain. Our **end shake** and **vertical blast** are features of this and all other "CLIPPER" Mills. We can furnish a small driving pulley with this machine without extra charge, to enable it to be operated by either hand or power, if desired.

The No. 2 Mill will do any work or make any separation that can be made on the No. 1. Can easily be turned by hand for cleaning grass seed. However, for cleaning grain a strong air blast is necessary, which takes too much power to turn by hand. Price, freight paid to all parts of U. S. and East of Mississippi River

\$31.50

Gentlemen :—During the past ten years I have used four different makes of mills. After a thorough trial, none proved satisfactory and all were sold, and I bought a "CLIPPER" which does my work perfectly. You can't praise it too highly.

A. F. SHADELL, Seedgrower, Lopez, Wash.

Gentlemen :

R. F. D. No. 1, Oxford, Ohio, May, 1903.

You asked how I liked the "CLIPPER" Mill, and I will say I have used it for seven years and like it very much for cleaning all kinds of seed and grain. My neighbors have used it a great deal for cleaning clover seed, and I think one of them has bought one from you through using my machine. I have never seen a mill I like so well as the "CLIPPER."

HUGH TODD.

Gentlemen :—

Centerville, Iowa, 1903.

I have used your No. 1 Cleaner in re-chaffing timothy seed, and in re-cleaning timothy seed and for cleaning millet and oats, and it has given me the very best satisfaction, and I never used a cleaner or separator that I liked better.

Yours truly, J. M. BIDDLE.

Sectional View of No. 1 and No. 2 "Clipper" Hand-Power Cleaners

Showing Vertical Air Shaft, Dust Hood and Grain Box, which are Special Features of the "Clipper"

FIG. 1—SHOE, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

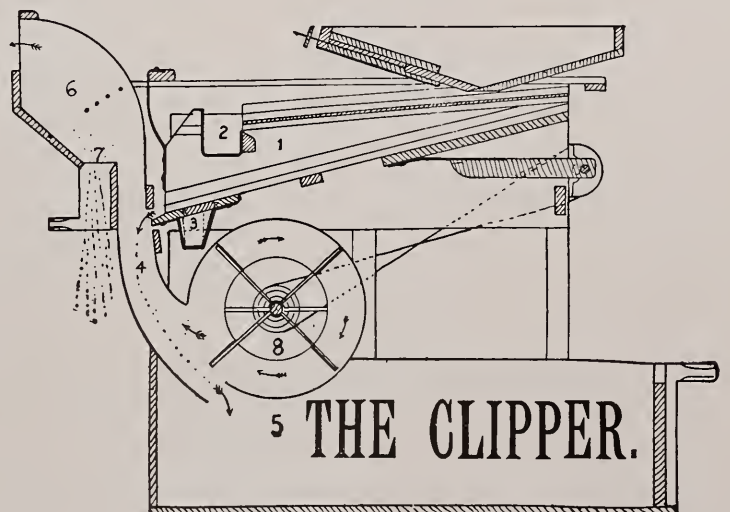
FIG. 2—STRAW-SPOUT, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc., etc.

FIG. 3—SCREENING SPOUT, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide, above spout.

FIG. 4—VERTICAL AIR SHAFT, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood (see Fig. 6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5, into the Grain Box, which will hold 5 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end, which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. **Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary**, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

FIG. 6—DUST HOOD, through which chaff, dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7).

FIG. 8—FAN, with iron arms, fitted on turned steel shafting, equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the Fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.





BUCKWHEAT

A desirable late summer crop. Produces heavily of grain and is a fine honey plant for bees. Buckwheat is a rank feeder and does well on poor soils. The grain is valuable for flour, stock, or poultry. The most profitable varieties are Silver Hull and Japanese. See Latest Price List.

SPRING RYE

Does well in the North. Our stocks come from good source, and we believe it true to name. See List.

WINTER RYE

Useful to support legume crops after July 1st. See Prices.

SPRING WHEAT No. 169

This is a popular variety in Northwest. Except for Northern sections of United States we do not recommend Spring Wheat. See Prices.

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY

This is one of the best bearded Spring varieties. Barley yields well and is farmed with profit in many sections. Barley is a good nurse crop to support vetches, field peas and beans, and other legumes. Prices—See List.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

Finds many uses. We do not grow this grain ourselves, and while we cannot guarantee absolutely that it is true to name, we have confidence as to its beardlessness, as it comes from a reliable source. Prices—See List.

SPELTZ

Becoming better known. Yields well on all soils. See Prices.

Flax Seed—See List.

Onion Sets—See List.

Sweet Corn—See List.

ORDER SEED EARLY

It is never too early to prepare for Spring planting and sowing. If you order now you can get what you want—have a chance to look it over—and be ready at seed time. Let your order go forward to-day.

A. H. HOFFMAN, LANDISVILLE, PA.

WINTER WHEAT



Cutting Wheat on Hoffman Homestead Farm

In the Fall of the year our great specialty is Seed Wheat. We grow expressly for seed purposes many hundreds of acres. Pure seed is sown of the best varieties known and every precaution is taken to produce the finest Seed Wheat possible.

Our cleaning outfit used to reclean and grade before shipping to our customers is unsurpassed anywhere in the country.

All our work, both in growing and cleaning, is done so economically that the prices we charge for high-grade Seed Wheat are within reach of any practical farmer. Next Fall we will have to offer some new varieties that we have not had heretofore.

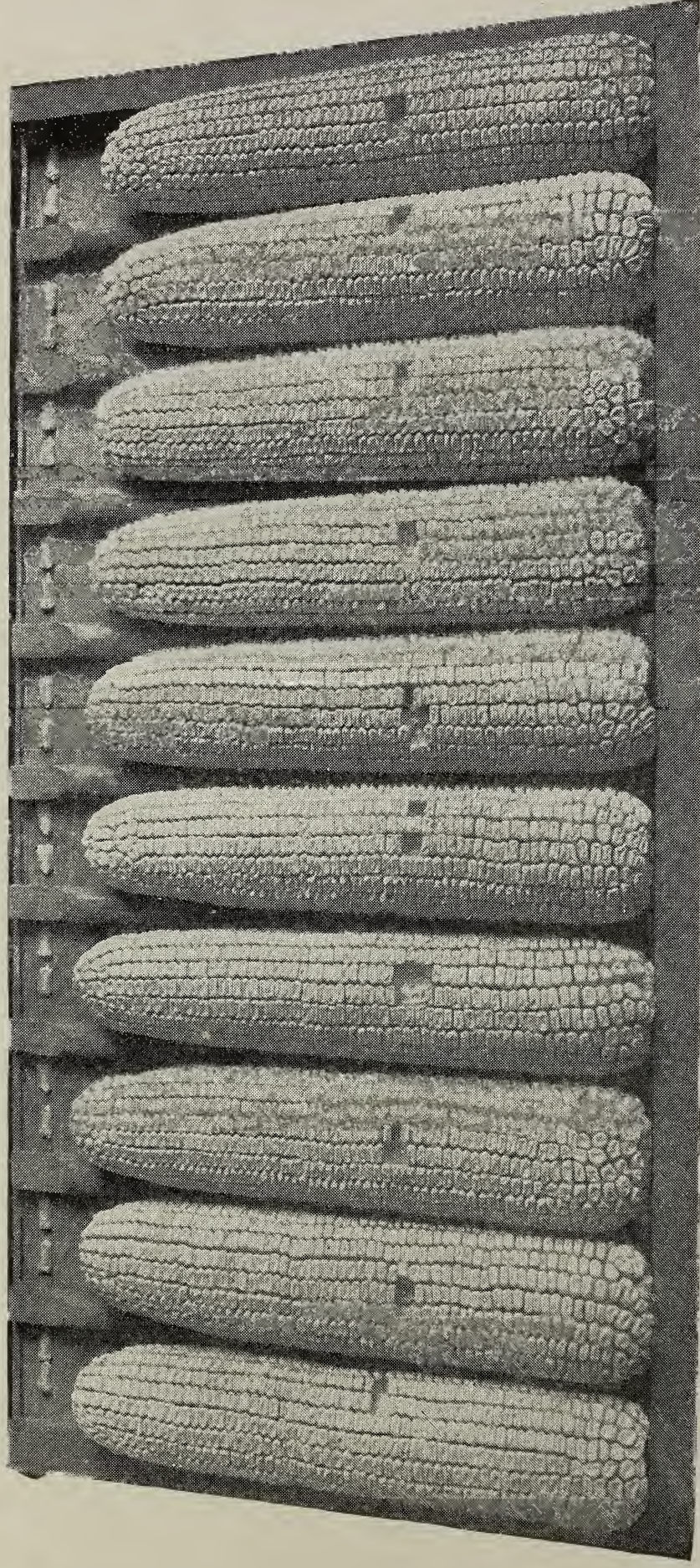
You can order Seed Wheat from us at any time. We enter orders long in advance of seed time. Nowadays it is never too early to order what you know you need, and it is often too late to order good things just before you need them.

We invite correspondence at any time in reference to your needs in the Winter Seed Wheat Line.

A. H. HOFFMAN

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

Ten Splendid Specimen Ears Johnson County White Corn



Upon rich soils and soils of average fertility and where the seasons are long enough to mature long-eared, deep-grained varieties, Johnson County White will give larger yields of corn than any large-eared yellow variety. The prejudice against white corn should not be allowed to prevent a trial of Johnson County White by particular farmers. Full description of this variety with prices appear in corn section of within catalog. **A. H. HOFFMAN, LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER CO., PA.**